



It has been Resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorised to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a Reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Government Advertisement.

It having been judged necessary, that a daily report should be made to the Right Hon'ble the Governor, of the names and descriptions of all European travellers, arriving at or departing from this Presidency, either by Sea or Land, Notice is hereby given that, from and after this date, all persons, not military, who will as usual report themselves to the Town Major, are expected immediately on their arrival, at Bombay to report themselves, either personally or in writing, at the office of the Senior Magistrate of Police within the Fort, specifying at the same time their intended places of abode, during their stay at the Presidency, and previously to their departure they are expected, in like manner, to report to that officer for the information of the Right Hon'ble the Governor.

2d, It is to be understood, that the above order is considered to be applicable to persons usually residing at Bombay, who may proceed occasionally to any place beyond the Islands of Bombay, Salsette, Caranja or Elephanta.

3d, Any European of whatever rank description or country, who shall be discovered passing through the Territories under this Presidency, beyond the Islands above mentioned, without being furnished with a regular Passport, will be taken into custody, and confined until the pleasure of Government shall be known.

4th, The only exception, which the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to make to the foregoing resolution, is in favor of Officers, Commanding parties of His Majesty's or the Hon'ble Company's Troops, or of Officers of the Civil or Military Establishments, proceeding from Station to Station on duty, or known to the Magistrates, Collectors or Senior Civil or Military authorities of the Division, to be in the actual employ of Government.

5th, For the more strict execution of this order, Notice is hereby further given, that a reward of ten Rupees will be paid to any person who shall take up, and bring into the nearest Garrison, or to the Magistrate of the Division any European desertor, or vagrant of any description.

6th, Passports will be granted at Bombay by the Senior Magistrate of Police or in his absence by the Junior Magistrate, and at the outstations by the Magistrates Collectors, or Senior Civil or Military authorities there residing.

Published by Order of

the Right Honorable

the Governor in Council,

W. NEWMHAM,

BOMBAY CASTLE, Sec. to Govt.

Government Advertisement.

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT, the Packet now open at this Office for the receipt of Letters to be transmitted to Europe by the Ship Caroline, will be closed on or about the 10th instant.

T. FLOWER,

Post Master General.

Bombay Castle, General Post Office, 3d June 1814.

Government Advertisement.

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT an Overland Packet for England, will be dispatched from this Office in the course of a few days.

T. FLOWER,

Post Master General.

Bombay Castle, General Post Office, 3d June 1814.

Bombay Civil Fund

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT a Special General Meeting of the Members of the Bombay Civil Fund, will be held on Monday the 1st of August next, to decide on a question which will be previously circulated for their consideration.

J. FARISH,

Sec. to the Bombay Civil Fund.

BOMBAY Civil Fund Office, 4th June 1814.

Advertisement.

In the matter of the Will of RAGOBH RUNGJEE SETT, late of Bombay HINDOO deceased.

PROBATE of the Last Will and Testament of the said RAGOBH RUNGJEE, having been granted to RAMCHUNDER CASSINATHJEE, & RAMCHUNDER GUNBA SETT, of Bombay, the Executors named in the said Will; all persons Concerned are hereby Apprized thereof.

HUNGERFORD, PROCTOR.

Bombay, 31st May 1814.

A CARD.

DEVONSHIRE SQUARE,

London, 21st December 1814.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Partnership now subsisting between JOSIAS DUPRE PORCHER, THOMAS WILKINSON, NATHANIEL EDWARD KINDERSLEY, EDWARD FLETCHER and JAMES ALEXANDER, carrying on the business of East India Agents under the Firm of PORCHER & Co. will be dissolved by mutual consent on the 31st of the present month, so far as regards the said THOMAS WILKINSON who retires, and whose share and interest in the Establishment will then cease. The business will thence-after be conducted and carried on by the remaining four Partners above-named.

A CARD.

J. JUMEAU, will sell by Public Auction, on Friday next, the 10th instant, at his House in Meadow's Street, Several Articles of Household Furniture, Piece Goods, and different Wines and Spirits, also Some fine Lucknow and Bengal Chintzes.

Bombay, 4th June 1814.

Baxter, Ferrar & Co.

BEG leave to inform their Friends and the Public, that having purchased the Investment of Captain Ellis, of the H. C. Ship Neptune, they are now receiving, and will expose for Sale, the usual assortment of Europe Articles, as generally Advertized, as also earables and drinkables, all from the best Houses in London, and which they trust will prove such as to afford perfect satisfaction.

N. B. The Ladies are most respectfully informed that an invoice of Haberdashery, and a few Straw Hats and Bonnets are already opened for Sale, and a further small supply is still expected from the ship.

B. F. & Co. Have also purchased a small tho' Choice assortment of Jewellery, which will be shortly exposed for sale.

Bombay, 3d June 1814.

A CARD.

Boyce, Kempt & Co.

RESPECTFULLY beg leave to acquaint the LADIES of the Settlement, that this morning will be exposed for Sale at their Rooms, an Assortment of Millinery, Haberdashery, and Jewellery, imported by the 1st ships from England.

Bombay, 4th June 1814.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Boyce, Kempt & Co.

HAVE the pleasure to inform their Customers and the Public, that they have purchased the Investment of Captain Craig of the Hon'ble Company's Ship Elphinstone, and part of Captain Birch's of the Cabalva, which with some others from the ships now lying in the Harbour comprise an extensive Assortment of Europe Articles which will be exposed for sale at their Rooms as soon as loaded viz.

Pale Ale in Casks, from Hodgson, Wines, Claret, Port, Hock, Vin de Grave Barlack, Santrine, Prigniac, and Champagne, from the most approved Houses, Cogniac Brandy, Hollands, & old Jamaica Rum, CORDIALS, Cherry & Raspberry Brandy, Raspberry Rum and Rum Shrub, CONFECTIONARY, Jams, Jellies, Marmalades, Preserved Bandy Fruit, Fruit for Tarts and Comfits from Hoffman, OILMAN'S STORES, Hams, Bacon, Pickle Tongues, Salted Salmon, Herrings and Butter, Sauces of all Kinds, GLASS and EARTHEN WARE, from Nash, Saddlery, from Simpson, Boots and shoes from Hoby, Hats, from Bicknell and Borradaile, Perfumery, from Smith, Epauettes, Lace and Bullions, from Bodley and Etry, Stationary, Silk and Cotton Hosiery, Broad Clothes, Flannels and Boat Cloaks, Garden Seeds, Snuff of Sorts, Guns and Pistols from Manton, Cabinet Ware and Turnery, &c. &c. &c.

Bombay, 4th June 1814.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the Courier Printing Office is, for a short time, removed from No. 7 Forbes's Street, to No. 1 Bake House Lane.

WOOLER & CO.

BEG to inform the Public that they have received the undermentioned Articles per the Honorable Company's Ship Lady Melville; Pale Ale, from Hodgson, Claret, from Maxwell and Keys, Brandy, Bottled Ale, Porter and Cyder, from Harper, Hams, Pine and Berkley Cheeses, Oilman's Stores of all kinds, Oat meal Grits and Pearl-Barley, Salted Salmon, &c.

Grocery consisting of Bloom Raisins, Currants, Milk Chocolate, Macaroni and Vermicelli, Confectionary consisting of Jams and Jellies, Tart Fruits, Lozenges and Comfits, Brandy Fruits &c.

Guns and Pistols, from Mortimer, Snuff of Sorts in one and half lb canisters, Saddlery of Sorts, from Lawrie, Boots and Shoes from Stunt, Round and Cock'd Hats, from Picknell, Gold and Silver Watches, from Barraud, Stationary and Books, Gentlemen and Ladies' Silk Stockings, &c. &c. &c.

Bombay, 4th June 1814.

A CARD.

SUNDRY WINES,

&c. &c.

TO BE DISPOSED OF

AT THE HOUSE OF

Capt. J. Birch (H. C. S. Cabalva), IN NESBITT LANE,

Next Door to Sir R. D. Farin's,

PORT WINE in Chests and Half Chests and Hogheads, Claret in Hogheads, Claret in one Dozen Cases, Claret in Six Dozen Do, Vin de Grave in Hogheads, &c. &c.

Ditto in Six Dozen Cases (English)

Ditto in Six Do. (French),

Madeira in Pipes,

Teneriffe in Do,

Prunice in Half Chests,

Hock in Cask, Vintage of 1799 out of the Cellar, of H. S. Highness the Prince of Orange.

Fowling Pieces, Double and Single Barrels, From Nock and Richards, Piano Fortes, from Broadwood and Sons, Bagatelle Boards of different sizes, Brads Bedsteads particularly adapted for the Camp,

Musters of the whole to be seen at Capt. Birchs.

Bombay, 4th June 1814.

TO BE SOLD,

AT THE HOUSE OF

Captain Lockner,

H. C. S. MELVILLE,

No. 12, MEADOWS STREET,

A NEAT light Town made Carriage with Harness complete,

Claret, in Half Chests, Port, in Pipes, Chests, and Half Chests, Hock in Half Chests,

A Grand Piano Forte, made by Clementi & Co. A small Piano Forte, made by Clementi & Co.

work of the deliverance of Europe, is nearly finished; from the nature of our overland advices, we are generally left in the dark as to every thing but results; and from the rapidity of movement, and constant change of circumstances in the operations of the Belligerents, we have hardly time to fill up the outline of one chain of important events, before a fresh and more astonishing summary of extraordinary occurrences calls our attention to a different scene, and leads us to the contemplation of new and higher objects. It is thus that the defeats and reverses of Buonaparte at Dresden, were almost forgotten, by the brilliant and decisive Battles of Leipzig, and we have scarcely been allowed to analyse and understand, the combinations of military wisdom and energy which led to the successful and glorious termination of those battles, when the invasion of the French territories, the revolution in Holland, the defection of Murat, the successes of Lord Wellington, and the junction of Denmark and Switzerland to the cause of the Allies, creates a singular change of scene in the politics of Europe, which eclipses by its novel appearance and immediate effects, the magnificent victories at Leipzig and Hanau. It is, however, highly satisfactory to observe that each of the rapid changes of the last few months, has been extremely beneficial to the liberties of the World, and every step in the progress of the Campaign has rendered more certain the restoration of the Balance of power, so necessary to the Peace and happiness of Europe. These successes appear to have arisen as much from the wisdom and moderation of the Counsels of the Allies, as from the immense force which has been employed in their cause, and it is surely not the least source of gratification to find, that the enlightened sentiments which actuate the proceedings of the Allied Sovereigns are unchanged by the continued prosperity which has attended their Military operations. They have constantly held "the Olive branch in their hands" and they still hold it, when their advanced troops are threatening even the Capital of the French Empire. But it is evident that Peace will now be concluded upon very different terms than those which were offered after the Battles of Leipzig. And if the Alliance of Buonaparte with the Emperor of Austria will permit him to retain his title to the Sovereignty of France, it can only be upon such conditions as may effectually prevent the disturbance of the future peace of Europe.

We have been somewhat surprised at hearing it said, that the latest accounts from the Allies are in some degree unfavourable, because Bar sur l'Aube, which is the place from whence Prince Schwartzberg dates his dispatches is in the rear of Brienne, and consequently the Allies appear to have been unable to advance after the bloody battles in the beginning of February: but we are happy to say, that it is understood that immediately after these battles, Prince Schwartzberg's army entered Troyes, and indeed the advance of the Cossacks to Sens is a sufficient refutation of any unfavorable hypothesis founded on the position of the respective armies after the last battles.

It is understood, that Buonaparte previously to his leaving Paris on the 26th of January, had again created a Regency composed of the Empress, Marshall Moncey and others: and his address to this Regency appears in one of the late Frankfurt Journals, which we understand is to the following effect: that he had taken all possible precaution to guard his Capital, which was the depository of all the Trophies of his Victories and Triumphs, that he had caused the National Guard to be called out and stationed at Paris in defence of their wives and children, and that he felt confident in the support which the Regency would obtain from the energies and affections of the French Nation.

It appears, that General Blucher was personally opposed to Buonaparte in almost all the latest actions. The establishment of the Regency is a clear proof that he anticipates much exposure of his person in his present struggles. In fact, it would not be inconsistent with his character or with former intentions of his life if finding, that his affairs had at last become quite desperate, he were to make a voluntary sacrifice of himself and be killed on the field of battle.

The following has transpired respecting the events previous to the Battle of Brienne.

By intelligence received, dated Langres the 26th of January, it appears that in consequence of orders, the Prince of Wurtemberg and the General of Artillery Count Guily mutually attacked the Enemy on the 24th at noon. The object of that important enterprise was, to obtain possession of Bar sur Aube, which the enemy had occupied with a considerable part of the old guard, with other troops of the line, and a powerful train of Artillery, under the orders of Marshal Mor-

tier: General Christiani with some Italians was also there.

The advanced guard of the enemy was overthrown at all points, and pursued even to the bridge which crosses the Aube near Fontaine. The allied Generals there discovered, that a column of the enemy, consisting of about twelve thousand men, with ten pieces of cannon and four howitzers, was waiting to receive them, having previously taken a most advantageous and commanding position. Of those advantages he endeavoured to profit, and attacked with great impetuosity the allied troops under the orders of Count Guily; but the Treuk brigade, composed of the two infantry regiments, Ignace Guily and Marriasy repulsed them twice, and eventually drove them back close upon Fontaine.

The enemy fully aware of the great importance of this point which, if lost, might endanger the communication between Bar sur Aube and Troyes, endeavoured to rally and reassemble his force. While Count Guily was thus advancing, the Prince Royal of Wurtemberg made an attack on the enemy at Colombe, (which is on the road between Chaumont and Bar sur Aube) carried the place and pursued the enemy to Lignol. The French had also a force, in reserve which was equally discomfited and obliged to retreat in confusion to Rouvre, (which is to the northward of Lignol) and where their principal strength was favourably posted, supported by 20 cannon. The Prince therefore, to use a Hunnians phrase, held hard, contenting himself with, successfully cannonading the enemy, and giving his troops sufficient time to collect themselves.

The French alarmed at the success and progress of the allies abandoned Bar sur Aube, during the night, and retreated towards Chalons and Troyes. Soon afterwards Count Guily occupied Bar sur Aube.

The loss of the enemy was considerable—the dead bodies of two Colonels were found on the field of battle. The Italians and the Flemish were deserting in great numbers every instant from the ranks of Napoleon. They even left them in the moment of battle. The allies had to regret the loss of Major Koch, who died on the field of honour, but the total amount of loss on the side of the allies was not then known. It was nevertheless inconsiderable, compared with that of the enemy, and with relation to the great point which had been carried. The loss of the enemy including those who were killed, wounded, and taken prisoners, was reported to be about 2,000 all chosen troops and principally guards men.

It appears that the Prince of Neuchâtel arrived on the 22d at Ligny, where he held a conference of four hours with Marshals Ney and Victor; after which he immediately returned to Paris. They pretend that it was resolved between them, at that conference, that Marshal Victor should maintain his position at Ligny and Bar le Duc until the 26th by which time the new guard would be able to arrive from Antwerp; but malgré this resolution, the Russian General Prince Sherstoff was impolite enough to drive the French troops out of Ligny on the 24th.

Prince Swartzenbourg after these successes transferred his head quarters from Langres to Bar sur Aube and on the 30th we apprehend, the allied Sovereigns left the former place for Chaumont.

After the affair of Bar sur Aube, the French took up a position between Sens and Chalons sur Marne, but nothing material took place as we believe from thence to the 30th.

During this interval the Bavarian General Wrede overtook the main force of the allies, having transferred his head quarters on the 27th of January from Neuchateau to Clermont, on the 28th to Chaumont, on the 19th to Colombe, and on the 30th to Bar sur Aube.

On the 27th the head quarters of General Blucher were at St. Dizier.

Bom. Gaz.

We are concerned to state that apprehensions are entertained of the safety of the Hannah of this Port. This Vessel left England on the 24th of November, with several others, under convoy, we believe, of the Laurel Sloop of war, and the fleet a few days afterwards was dispersed by a violent gale of wind, and ten of the Ships had returned to Cork, but no accounts had been received of the Hannah. As she was to touch at Madeira, it is possible that she may have been detained by the difficulty of making that port, as we understand that during the month of December, it is not uncommon for Vessels to be repeatedly blown off and prevented from making Madeira, but it is certainly extraordinary that no accounts whatever have been received respecting her.

It appears, by the Calcutta papers received during this week, that an unfortunate Paragraph of ours, in our paper of the 15th of April, had excited some speculation amongst the Editors of those Journals from our having mentioned that "we had in our possession the official papers relative to the armistice" &c.

One paper says there is something very mysterious in this paragraph, another who has not even given us the credit of knowing the difference between the words negotiation and armistice, says, that we have used one of these words when we ought to have used the other: another, has extracted from the Paragraph a meaning diametrically opposite to what we intended, for he says we are preparing for the press the papers alluded to when we intended to state that we had declined the publication of them. In short, this one short intimation of ten or a dozen lines has enabled one Editor to spin out a learned dissertation of nearly a whole Column, and two others to give notifications to their Readers which are founded entirely upon misapprehension.

The fact is, that we alluded to the official documents which passed between some of the Plenipotentiaries who assembled at Prague after the conclusion of the Armistice, and the only Armistice which has yet taken place, and the conclusion of our paragraph intimated that these documents were merely extracts from English Papers, which we thought would have sufficiently explained away all ambiguity.

ARRIVALS.—Assistant Surgeon A. Gibson 2d Battalion 56th Regiment.
Lieutenant Col. Kingscote H. M. 56 Regt.
Lieutenant Col. Boye 9th N. I.
Lieutenant Robson B. E. R.
Lieutenant Weir 7th Madras Cavalry.
DEPARTURES.—Capt. B. Kennett 2d Battalion 3d Regiment N. I.
Lieutenant Thomas L. Groundwater Artillery.
Ensign D. W. Ruslede H. M. 56th Regt.
Lieutenant Ryan H. M. 17th L. D.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.—On Monday the 30th ultimo, Mr. William S. de, to Miss Charlotte Kountz.

BIRTH.—A Colabab, on the 2d of June the Lady of Lieut. J. B. Seely of a daughter.

DEATH.—At Pona, on the morning of the 17th ultimo in the 37th year of her age, the Lady of Lieut. Col. William B. of the Bombay Establishment, after a short but painful illness, which she bore with the most pious fortitude and resignation.

The demise of this amiable Lady is a cause of deep regret to all her relatives and acquaintance—Her affectionate and endearing conduct, to her family in the character of Wife and Mother, stamps an indelible sorrow on the mind of her disconsolate Husband, who, with four children, are left to bewail her untimely death!—In his bereavement the recollection of her many virtues, will long cherish her memory!!

BENGAL.

MARRIAGES.—On the 7th instant, Mr. John Mills, to Miss Susan Robinson.

On Monday the 2d instant, at the House of Captain Howarth, 6th Regiment Native Cavalry and Commanding the Station of Sultempore, Captain James Young, to Miss Charlotte Clayton.

On the same day, and at the same place, Sergeant, Henry Healey, to Miss Ellen Delaney.

DEATH.—On the 27th ultimo, at the House of Richard Becher, Esq. Tumlock, Captain Mackenzie of the Madras Commissariat.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.—A. G. G. on the 2d instant by Mr. Lee, Missionary, Lieutenant Patrick Cameron, of the 2d Regiment of Native Cavalry, to Miss Percy Chauvel.

DEATH.—A. Pondicherry, on the 9th of May, Madame D. de la Marinière, aged 74 years, universally respected and esteemed by a large circle of relations and friends.



NAUTICAL CHRONICLE AND NAVAL REPORT.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—May 5. Ship Athena, J. Paffos from Madras 25th April, and Colingapatam 30th April.

6. Ship General Browne, J. Kilpatrick, from Benicoolen 28th March. Passengers: Captain Staly, and 138 Sepoys and followers of the 20th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Ship Colonel Macaulay, J. Rogers, from ditto, ditto.

7. Brig Cochis, W. Chick, from Cohn 12th February, and Point de Galle 12th April.

Ship Fanny, G. M. Browne, from Cohn 25th April.

8. Brig Ulysses, (Portuguese) J. Rebeiro, put back from Kedgee.

9. (At Kedgee) Ship Phillips, G. Nicholls, from Bombay 1st April, and Tumlo-purry 2d May. Passengers: from Bombay, Miss J. Campbell, from Madras, Lieut. Henry Smith, 6th Regt. Madras Nat. Cavalry, and Mr. C. W. Gibbs.

(At ditto) Ship Mary Ann, R. A. Peers, from Valparaiso in South America, whence she sailed, the 7th January.

DEPARTURES.—May 4. Brig Minerva, J. Russell, for Amboyna.

8. Ship Ambella, F. H. Price, for Penang.

9. Ship Barroffa, Ferguson, for England and Java.

10. Ship Dispatch, C. Fenn, for Penang, Java and Amboyna.
Ship Maitland, W. Kinsley, for Saugor, to complete her lading for China.

M A D R A S.

ARRIVALS.—May 13th Brig Helen, Captain J. Waddington from the Cape of Good Hope 5th March—15th Brig Caudea Ceylon, Captain J. Cerenica, from Colombo 1st May.—16th, Ship Martha Captain J. Leogo, from Rangoon 11th April.—17th, Ship Durable, Captain C. Williams, from Allepe 10th May.—18th, Ship John and Margaret, Captain W. Snowball, from Rangoon 20th April.—20th H. C. Ship Ernaad, Lieutenant H. Hardy, from Bombay 4th May, bound to Bengal.—Passengers, Captain Stewart, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, Ensign Lowrie, 9th Regt. N. I.

DEPARTURES.—May 17th, Ship Bombay Merchant, Captain John Grant, to Bengal—do, Brig Anr, Captain W. Newcomb, to Malulipatam Vizagapatam, and Gangam.—log Ship Selambok, Nacoda Merjan, to Covelong.

Calcutta Intelligence.

MAY 12th 1814.

In our extra publication of Saturday, we mentioned that the Ship Chichester, had floated and stood out to Minto's Channel, and that some hopes of her being saved were still entertained. We are concerned to state, that in consequence of her being full of water and sinking fast, it was found necessary again to run her aground. She was afterwards abandoned by her crew. On the 7th, she again floated and drifted four or five miles up the river. On the 8th, she drove down in a Saugor roads, and grounded on the long sand. The Harbour Master at Saugor, went on board of her on the 10th, and found the water up to her lower deck beams. He had taken out some of her cargo, and hoped to be able to remove most of her light packages.

The brig Juno, which grounded on the 4th instant, near Kedgerie, was still lying high and dry, when the last report was brought up. It was expected that all her cargo would be saved, if the weather proved moderate. It is feared, that both of these vessels will go to pieces if the wind continue high.

The Kent was dispatched on the 10th, and immediately dropped down from Diamond Harbour to Saugor. She will in all likelihood not proceed to sea before next springs.

In consequence of contrary winds, the Barrosa was on the 9th obliged to return to Saugor, where she will probably remain till next springs. The following is an extract of a letter from a passenger on the Barrosa, dated Saugor, 9th instant. "We hoped to have quitted the Pilot to-day, instead of which we are now returning to Saugor, after having got through Thornhill's channel. But the wind is strong from the Eastward, and we cannot get out for eight days. Captain Ferguson will send the Pilot Schooner to Kedgerie, from whence a dispatch will be forwarded to Calcutta. A ship went up this morning with news, but we could not distinctly learn its nature."

The Matilda is now taking in her cargo for England, and will probably sail in 10 or 15 days.

We are informed that the ship Forbes will also leave this Port for England, in four or five weeks.

The Kedgerie report of the 7th, notifies the arrival in the river of the English ship Mary Anne, last from Valparaiso in South America. This vessel is consigned to a respectable house in town, and as she left England so far back as January 1813, she had been long looked for, consequently no news can be expected from her. When this paper went to press, no person from on board of her had reached town, nor had any communication been received from her. Rumour says that she is loaded with copper and dol-lars.

The Philippa from Bombay, the 1st April, and last from Eskapilly, has likewise arrived at Kedgerie.

The Kedgerie return received in town yesterday, did not mention any later arrivals.

By letters of the 4th instant, from Benares, we hear "that Colonel Richardson's detachment has received Orders to move onwards, in consequence of the Nepal people, having declared their resolution to resist all attempts to our establishment in the disputed districts." Another letter says "the business is not yet settled with the Nepalese, and Colonel Richardson's detachment will in all probability pass at least the whole of the hot-winds under canvas."

At a General Court Martial held at Bombay, on Friday, on the 18th day of March, in the year of Our Lord 1814, by order of

Major General Wilkinson, Commanding Officer of the Forces, in virtue of the power and authority in him vested.

PRESIDENT.

Colonel Richard Cook, European Regiment.

JUDGE AND ADVOCATE GENERAL.

Lieutenant Colonel Robert Lewis.

Lieutenant Michael Hanly, of H. M. 65th Regiment, was tried on Charges preferred by Lieutenant Peird, of H. M. 47th Foot viz.

1st.—For having on the 7th of Feb. preferred against me Charges of a frivolous, vexatious, and malicious nature, highly reflecting upon my honor and character both as an Officer and a Gentleman, and which charges he could not substantiate before a General Court Martial, assembled on the 1st instant, for the purpose of investigating them, and of which I was fully acquitted.

2d.—For shameful, scandalous, and infamous conduct, such as is highly unbecoming the character of an Officer and a Gentleman, in having on the 10th instant, sent to me by his Portuguese servant my sword keen, which he had kept since the 6th of February last, as my arrested sword, with the blade broken in two, with the words "paltroon and coward," written in printed letters on the lower part of the blade.

3d.—For highly improper and shameful conduct, such as is unbecoming the character of an Officer and a Gentleman, in having on the 10th instant, rolled round the sword keen, and addressed to me a caricature which he had himself drawn, in which I was represented with the words "rascality and cowardice," written underneath, such conduct being highly disgraceful and prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

(Signed) HENRY PEIRD,

Lieut. of H. M. 47th Regt.

SENTENCE.—The Court having maturely considered the evidence for and against the Prisoner, together with what the Prisoner Lieutenant Michael Hanly has alleged in his defence, are of the following opinion on the respective Charges preferred against him, viz. Lieutenant Peird, of H. M. 47th Foot, viz.

With respect to the 1st Charge, the Court are of opinion, the Prisoner is guilty—with respect to the 2d charge, the Court are of opinion, that the Prisoner is guilty, with the exception of the words, "as my arrested sword," with respect to the 3d, the Court are of opinion, that the Prisoner is not guilty.

The Court are of opinion, that the Prisoner's conduct, in having on the 10th instant, sent to me by his Portuguese servant my sword keen, which he had kept since the 6th of February last, as my arrested sword, with the blade broken in two, with the words "paltroon and coward," written underneath, such conduct being highly disgraceful and prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

The Court are of opinion, that the Prisoner's conduct, in having on the 10th instant, rolled round the sword keen, and addressed to me a caricature which he had himself drawn, in which I was represented with the words "rascality and cowardice," written underneath, such conduct being highly disgraceful and prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

(Signed) R. COOK,

Col. and President.

Approved and confirmed, The Times.] (Signed) MOIRA.

May 13th 1814.

Mr. Turnbull, the last circumnavigator, has introduced into his new work, some remarks highly deserving the attention of every geologist. He supposes the possibility of some coral islands being found in the South Sea, from the constant accretion of the polypi, that these are daily and hourly approaching nearer to the surface; so that many of them which have now a sufficiency of water over them for the draught even of large ships, will ere long form the most dangerous ledges. In support of this conjecture, he adduces a striking instance on the north west coast of America, and confirms the statement by some remarkable changes which have taken place since the voyage of Mons. De La Perouse. Mr. T.'s accounts of the actual situation and manners of Madaga, Brazil, New South Wales, Otaheite, and the South Sea Islands to which Missionaries have been sent, stand unrivalled in fidelity of portraiture, and comprehensiveness of description. Not biased by any theory, nor influenced by any latent motive, his remarks and reflections on the uncivilized natives of the South Sea Islands, have a weight and interest, a force of truth and justice, which we in vain look for in the narratives of Missionaries or founders of Colonies. When treating of the Sandwich Islands, we find the following anecdote of

Captain Cook: Mr. Turnbull visited the ill-fated spot on which this worthy man fell, and there learned "that his fate is to this day deeply and generally deplored. On inquiring how the Sandwich Islanders felt after the first transports of their rage had abated respecting this great man; he was answered that they at first considered him as immortal, according to some of their rude notions of a superior Being, and fully expected for several years, that he would in some shape or other re-appear amongst them. Afterwards, being given to understand that his sons were chiefs of high power in England, they conceived a great alarm, lest one or other of them should return to the Sandwich Islands with a large force, and wreak a merited vengeance on them by some terrible example." In treating of the natives of Otaheite, Mr. T. observes, it is one of the most singular traits amongst these savage nations, that their religion is not only tinged with, but apparently altogether composed of, such ideas as the nature of man most powerfully abhors. Their idea of a God, is not that of a beneficent Being, the common parent of nature, and the creator and protector of man; such is not the god of the Society Islands. On the contrary, the being they worship is the being they fear, the being to whom they impute the destruction of their canoes, and the danger, the diseases, and deaths of their chiefs. Their diseases, and particularly those of their priests are sacred, as being the immediate effects of the power they worship. Those who wish to form just notions of the practicability, and best means of extending Christianity to the Southern hemisphere, or become acquainted with the real state of our settlements in Botany Bay, or the advantages of commerce in that quarter of the world, should peruse this very entertaining and curious volume, as it is a work of intrinsic excellence.

The Father of the present house of commons is Clement Tudway, Esq. member for Wells, who sat for that city in the first parliament of the present Majesty, 1760.

Madame De Stael arrived in London, in June last.—Madame Moreau has also sought protection in the British metropolis.

A fine of 1000 wine costs at Oporto fifteen pounds.—In London, one hundred and thirty. The duties in England produce 2,000,000.

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Madras Intelligence.

May 21st.

We omitted to mention in our Extra of Saturday last, the arrival of the Right Honorable Lord Minto, in His Majesty's Ship Hesper, at the Cape of Good Hope; and that his Lordship had failed on the 25th of February in company with the Stirling Castle, Captain Sir Home Popham.

The Stirling Castle had suffered considerably from sickness—off the Mauritius they met with a Gale of wind and bad weather—fifteen are stated to have been taken ill in one day with fever, from the sudden change of climate they experienced.

It was not intended by Sir Home Popham, that the Cornwallis and Convoy should touch at the Cape, but proceed direct to St. Helena, but the distressed state of the Honorable Company's Ship Sir Godfrey Webster made it absolutely necessary for them to go in, where it was supposed, she would be broke up.

His Majesty's Ship Lion was at St. Helena, and it was thought she would be left with the Cornwallis for the protection of the Convoy, and that the Stirling Castle, Hesper, and Indianman, would immediately on the arrival

of the two former at St. Helena, sail for England.

The Stirling Castle arrived at the Cape, our Readers will recollect, on the 18th of February, it was not therefore possible for her to have spoken the Marquis of Wellington on the 17th, as that ship in company with the Union and Princess Charlotte of Wales, under convoy of the Procris, left this Port on the 30th of January, arrived at Point de Galle on the 4th of February, and failed thence on the 6th of that month.

Were we to add a conjecture of the Ship spoken, and which is said to have lost her mizen mast—we should rather conceive it was the licensed Ship General Wellfleet, which left Calcutta for England about the 20th of December.

No intelligence of the Honorable Company's Ships William Pitt and Lord Eldon, having been received at the Cape on the 3d of March, after the gale they encountered on the 20th of December, we fear all idea of their safety must be given up.—These ill-fated Ships left Batavia on the 21st of October, as our Readers will perceive by the following Extract from the Java Gazette.

JAVA—OCTOBER 23, 1813.

On Thursday morning, the Honorable Company's Extra Ships, Lord Eldon, Captain Cowley, and William Pitt; Captain Butler, failed for England.

Passengers per Lord Eldon.

Mr. Flint, Mrs. R. Flint, Captain Flint, R. N. Lieut. Parsons, H. M. 22d Dragoons, Lieutenant Aldon, Madras Establishment, Lieutenant Robertson, H. M. 78th Regt. Lieut. Waters, H. M. 50th Regiment and Master Samford, C. R. Flint.

Passengers per William Pitt.

Mrs. Crawford, Mr. K. H. J., late a Lieut. in H. M. 50th Regiment.

We cannot but feel deeply lament the valuable lives that have been lost in these V. I. S. which we conceive were ill calculated for so long a voyage.—The Lord Eldon, if we mistake not, was condemned, four years since, as not being seaworthy, and then was repaired. The William Pitt was a very old Ship, having been built at Liverpool in 1794 and then called the Felicity, her first voyage to this country was in the following year.—In 1804 she underwent a thorough repair in Calcutta and then her name was changed to the William Pitt. The Cornwallis, General, and the Indianman, were Convicts and were completely worn out.

On Wednesday morning, the Honorable Company's Extra Ships, Lord Eldon, Captain Cowley, and William Pitt; Captain Butler, failed for England.

It gives us great satisfaction, by the late arrivals from Rangoon, to be able to contradict the report of Captain MacCarthy and crew having been cut off in their passage to Rangoon.—Captain MacCarthy had embarked at Chittagong for that port in a small vessel, and reached the River in safety—when from adverse currents and wind, he was obliged to make the first land, when he launched the Cutter, and himself and crew went on board and landed with safety—among the articles taken from the vessel was a Sheep—Captain MacCarthy, knowing the prejudices of the natives, against taking the life of any animal, ordered it to be killed before they reached the shore, which satisfactorily accounts for the rains, mentioned in the report which we gave on the authority of the Calcutta Prints, in our last publication.

Extract of a Letter from Rangoon, dated the 15th April 1814.

On the 25th ultimo, I had the pleasure to write to you by a Chohiah Vessel, bound to Madras, in which I informed you of the terrible fire which broke out here on the 20th ultimo.—I also mentioned the loss of the Cutter belonging to Captain MacCarthy, and the report which prevailed here respecting him. I am now happy to inform you that Captain MacCarthy, has arrived at this place and that I have had the pleasure of seeing him.

Extract of a Letter dated Stirling Castle, Cape of Good Hope, 24th February 1814.

On the evening of the 18th, we arrived off this place after a quick passage from Point de

Galle.—Off the Isle of France, we met with a tremendous hurricane, and a complete change of climate, which was so very sudden, that 15 were taken ill in one day, with the fever.

On Friday, we expect to fail, it is uncertain whether we or the Lion will have the convoy, she left this last Sunday week for St. Helena, where should the fleet have arrived before us, I think it probable we shall escape, and make the best of our way to Old England.

—Sir George Barlow is still at St. Helena, in the Rose, he has remained there for nearly two months waiting for a Man of War.

Morning Chronicle.

DECEMBER 24, 1813.

PARIS PAPERS.

PARIS, DEC. 19.—To-day (Sunday, the 19th) his Majesty the Emperor and King set off, at one o'clock, from the Palace of the Thuilleries, to repair in state to the Legislative Body; where, having been received with the usual ceremonies, his Majesty, after taking his seat, made the following Speech:—

"Senators, Councillors of State, Deputies from the Departments of the Legislative Body.—Splendid victories have raised the glory of the French arms during this campaign; defections without parallel have rendered these victories useless; all has turned against us.—France itself would be in danger, but for the union and energy of the French.

"In these weighty circumstances, it was my first thought to call you around me. My heart has need of the presence and of the affection of my subjects.

"I have never been seduced by prosperity. Adversity would always find me superior to its attacks.

"I have, several times, given peace to nations when they had lost every thing. From a part of my conquests I have raised thrones for Kings who have forsaken me.

"I had conceived and executed great designs for the prosperity and the happiness of the world. A monarch and a father, I feel that peace adds to the security of thrones and to that of families.

"Negotiations have been entered into with the allied Powers. I have adhered to the preliminary basis which they have presented. I had then the hope that before the opening of the present year, the Congress of Man- would have been opened. The delays, however, have not permitted this. The wishes of the world eagerly call for.

"I have ordered to be laid before you all the original documents which are in the portfolio of my department of Foreign Affairs. You will make yourselves acquainted with them by means of a Committee. The Speakers (Orators) of my Council will acquire you with my will on these subjects.

"On my side there is no obstacle to the re-establishment of peace. I know and partake all the sentiments of the French. I say of the French, because there is not one of them who would desire peace at the price of honour.

"It is with regret that I ask of this generous people new sacrifices; but they are commanded by its noblest and dearest interests.

"It was necessary to recruit my armies by numerous levies; nations cannot treat with security, except by displaying their whole strength; and an increase of taxes becomes indispensable. What my Minister of the Finances will propose to you, is conformable to the system of Finance which I have established. We shall meet every demand without a loan, which consumes the future, and without paper money, which is the greatest enemy of social order.

"I am satisfied with the sentiments which my people of Italy have testified towards me on this occasion.—Denmark and Naples alone have remained faithful to their alliance with me.

"The Republic of the United States of America continues with success its war with England.

"I have recognized the neutrality of the 19 Swiss Cantons.

(Continued in the Supplement.)

B O M B A Y

WHERE

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1814.

(Continued from the Third Page.)

"Senators, Counsellors of State, Deputies from the Departments to the Legislative Body—You are the natural organs of this Throne; it is for you to give an example of energy which may recommend our generation to the generations to come. Let them not say of us, 'They have acknowledged the best interest of their country! They have acknowledged the laws which England has in vain sought during four centuries to impose on France!'"

"My people cannot fear that the policy of their Emperor will ever betray the national glory."

"On my side I feel the confidence that the French will be constantly worthy of themselves and of me!"

After the speech of his Majesty, the Session being terminated, his Majesty rose in the midst of acclamations.

His Majesty returned to the Palace of the Thuilleries with his retinue, by the same way as he repaired to the Legislative Body.

Discharges of artillery were fired both as his Majesty left the Palace of the Legislative Body, and when he reached the Thuilleries.

FRANCFORT January 13th.

The following is the Speech addressed by his Excellency Field Marshal Blücher to the members of the municipality of Nancy.

Gentlemen, I am pleased with the sentiments contained in your Speech.

Just Providence has conducted our arms upon the French Territory; all Europe has at last been roused from its false security by the insatiable ambition of him, who has ruled the destinies of France for the last fourteen years.

The people of the Volga, the Danube, the Elbe, the Rhine, and the Tagus, have quitted their dwellings and are now in arms on the soil of that France hitherto so successful.

Many of these people were formerly the friends and allies of France: they are now all her enemies, and what is the reason of this? the turbulent and restless ambition of a single man; it is that which has made warriors of support the humiliation and degradation with which he had covered them; nor the oppressions and extortion of his satellites. Turn your eyes on those Portuguese who fight on the shores of the Gironde, they are now ranked among the best troops of Europe; on those Dutchmen who with one consent have shaken off the odious yoke, and are advancing against you.

God has at length in his justice, inflicted a severe retribution; 600,000 Frenchmen have in two campaigns disappeared from the surface of the Earth, deplorable victims of the insatiable ambition of a conqueror, who appears, to be prodigal of French blood, only because it is not his own.

And what is there to be seen in France, as the price of so much blood: a whole generation of young men from 10 to 30 years of age, swept from the face of the earth. War has swallowed them; all the paper money out of circulation, commerce annihilated, industry languishing, agriculture without encouragement, the people groaning under the anathema of enormous taxes: The gens d'arms tearing thousands of conscripts from the bosom of their families, and dragging them by force to the colours of that ambitious man, who suffers them to perish for want of foresight, and attention to their subsistence? Spies entertained in all societies who report to Savary their Chief, the lamentation and the groans, which misery extorts; military and special commissions condemning to death, to the galleys, to perpetual imprisonment, those citizens, who dare to complain of absolute and arbitrary power. This is the result of continual wars by which so many people have been rendered so miserable; it is then for the sake of the Generals, for the intendents and commissaries enriched by the plunder of your provinces, and by the most shameful extortions that you have suffered so much: wretched people!

Often have we offered peace; we would have bought it by great sacrifices; it was either rejected with arrogance, or doubtful and perfidious answers were returned, which showed nothing but a wish to gain time. We must then procure it with arms in our hands upon your territory and even in your capital if it is necessary. Yes, the serious and exalted valour of our troops will enable us to conquer it, and with it, our national independence, and the

liberty of commerce and the freedom of the Sea, for it is we who fight for the freedom of the Sea, and not the chief who rules over you, and who would on the contrary shut the Ports which Providence has formed for the welfare of nations.

I regret that it is out of my power to spare you all the evils and inconveniences inseparable from war; I will do every thing that depends upon me to alleviate their weight. We scorn to take revenge for the devastations which have been committed by your armies on our provinces. We only make war upon those who wish to render it eternal.

I am going to abolish those most odious imports. *Les droits réunis* and *la Gabelle* and to modify the regulation for registration. May I have it in my power for you, brave people of Lorraine, to recall the good old times, which your A-cesters enjoyed under the mild and paternal rule of your ancient Dukes.

EUROPE MARRIAGES.

On Wednesday last, by the Rev. E. B. Johnson, of Dulwich College, the Rev. R. B. C. Cory, of Russell place, Finsbury Square to Louisa, youngest daughter of Rich. Annar, Esq. of Sicane Street.

At St. Andrew's Church, on Thursday the 18th ult. Mr. Michael Grayhurst of the Strand, to Ann, eldest daughter of Matthew Stevens, Esq. of the former place.

At St. Mary's Newington, Mr. James Smith, of Houndditch to Sophia, youngest daughter of Mr. B. B. Beddome of Waltham.

John Foryman, Esq. to Miss F. Rice, daughter of the late John Rice, Esq. of Hill house Tooting.

At St. George's Hanover Square, Thomas Owen, Esq. of Penny Hill, S. Staffordshire, to Miss Charlotte Eaton, of Eaton Street Pimlico.

At Marylebone Church T. W. Ramfay, Esq. to Sarah, eldest daughter of Thomas Bourke, Esq. of Upper Baker Street Portman Square.

On the 4th inst. T. Trew, Esq. of Thavies Inn, to Susan, only daughter of the late George Vernon, Esq. of Tewksbury.

On the 8th inst. at Clifton Church, by the Rev. Mr. Hendiman, P. B. Sneath, Esq. of Springfield, County of Clare, to Mrs. Yorke widow of the late Thomas Yorke, of Elvin Hall Staff.shire.

By the Rev. T. Wigham Middle Claydon, T. Digby Aubrey, Esq. nephew of Sir John Aubrey Bart. to Miss Wright.

At Belfast on the 25th ult. by the Rev. C. Hamilton, M. McQuoid, Esq. to Charlotte, eldest daughter of Samuel Browne, Esq. of that town.

At St. James Church, George Frederick Abraham, to Miss Thompson of Kenilworth.

At St. Andrew's Church, on Thursday the 18th ult. Alexander Brodie, of Arn hall.

At St. Pancras, Rich. Frewin to Rebecca, widow of the late Samuel Thorpe, Esq. of Old Burlington St.

At St. Paul's Covent Garden, Henry Park, Esq. to Ann, youngest daughter of C. Barker, Esq. Brook Green Middlesex.

At Winchester by the Rev. Frederick Fremonger, Capt. Turner, of the Hon'ble Company's ship Dorsetshire, to Martha Chamberlayne Fairfull.

At Twickenham Middlesex by the Rev. R. Tatham, the R. V. William Chay, D. D. to Mary, youngest daughter and coheir of the late John Westwood, Esq. of Chatteris in the Isle of Ely.

At Beaumont in Essex by the Rev. Dr. Frewin, the Rev. Wm. Moreton, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Rev. Henry Hutton rector of Beaumont.

William Hammond, jun. Esq. to Mrs. Hawkins, of Tower Street.

At St. James Westminster Mr. Edmund Day, of Great Yarmouth Norfolk to Mrs. Ann Kennard widow of the late Mr. John Kennard.

At Mary le Bone Church by the Rev. Dr. Heslop, Bewes, Esq. to Eliza, eldest daughter of Hart Davies, Esq.

At Belfast Capt. Croydon Royal Engineers, to Mary, third daughter of the late Hugh Lyle, Esq. of Jackson Hall Colerain.

At St. Pancras, Mr. John Wought, to Miss Underwood of Kenilworth.

At the Church of St. Botolph Aldersgate Wm. Bell, Esq. of the Hon'ble Company's Civil Service, to Henrietta, third daughter of Hugh Bell.

At St. Luke's Church Old Street, Mr. C. W. Rodd, of Hampstead, to Eliza, eldest daughter of Wm. Wood, Esq. of Hanger Hill Middlesex.

At St. Michael's Queenhithe Mr. W. H. Buoman, to Miss Bella Goss.

At Lewisham, by the Rev. Dr. Jenkins, T. John Culifford, to Miss Crew of Blackheath.

At Whitechapel Mr. Smith to Sarah, youngest daughter of the late Rev. John Morgan rector of Llanerch, Breconshire.

At Mary le Bone Church, Mr. T. Bland, to Miss Stephens.

At Waltham by the Rev. Edward Patterson, H. Unwin to Eleanor, third daughter of Sir Robert Wigram Bart.

At Hornsey Church, John Whithread, Esq. to Louisa, second daughter of Mr. B. Morrison of Edmonton.

At Egham Church, Lieut. Colonel Mallet of the 56th regiment to Fanny, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Symonds.

At Tunbridge, by the Rev. Wm. Gordon, Geo. Ick, Esq. to Francis Sophia Badenock, grand daughter of the late Richard Cumberland, Esq.

At Mary le Bone Church, by the Rev. Dr. Jenks, jun. Major Broughton Dod of the Hon'ble East India Company's service, to Mrs. Turner widow of the late Edward Turner of Bengal.

On Thursday, at Hillington Church, Mr. Maples, to Miss Maria Hunt of Cannonbury place.

At Algate Mr. George Edward Poller, to Miss Knight, only daughter of Mr. John Knight of East Smithfield.

EUROPE BIRTHS.

At Kensington Gore the countess of Ross, of a daughter.

Lately in Paris the Lady of James Temple Bowdoin Esq. of a Daughter.

On Monday evening in Burton crescent Mrs. White of a Son.

22 December. Early yesterday morning in Upper Brook Street the Lady of James Alexander Esq. M. P. of a daughter.

In Red Lion Square, Mrs. Hodgkin, of a daughter.

In Frances Street Bedford square, Mrs. W. Gunston, of a Son.

On Tuesday, in Devonshire St. the Lady of A. Trevor Esq. of a still born child.

38 December. On Sunday last in Grosvenor place Mrs. C. Beauclerk, of a Son.

At Eden Bridge, Kent, Mrs. John Ponton, of a daughter.

4th December. On Thursday at Sea ham common the lady of John Pommer, Esq. of a daughter.

On the 2d instant at Cuthberton the lady of James Ramfay, Esq. of old Broad St. of a Son.

6th December. At Sunbury the lady of H. Douglas Esq. of a daughter.

9th December. On Tuesday last at Turnford near Warmley Herts, the lady of Mr. Henry Esq. of a Son.

10th December. On Wednesday morning in Sidmouth place, Mrs. P. W. Longhill, of a daughter.

On Sunday last the Lady of Henry Brandon, Esq. of a Son.

11th December. On the 7th instant in Brompton row the wife of Henry Woodall, of a Son.

On Thursday in Southampton row Russell square the lady of Samuel Shean Esq. Barrister at law of a Son and heir.

13th December. On the 7th instant the lady of John Lyon Esq. Hutton House, Durham, of a daughter.

On Friday morning, at Hampton Court Mrs. Henry Wheatly of a Son.

At Long Ditton the lady of Lewis Corkran Esq. of a Daughter.

15th December. At Taplow lodge the Viscountess Hawarden of a daughter.

The lady of Mathew White Esq. M. P. in Soho Square of a Son.

At Finsbury hill near Reading the lady of Rowland Stephenson Esq. of a Son.

17th December. At Southend, Lewisham Mrs. T. A. Shutter of a Son.

18th December. At Winnington Hall, in Cheshire, the lady of Sir Thomas Stanley Bart. of a daughter.

At Blandford the lady of the Rev. C. J. Hoare of a Son.

22 December. At Edmonth the lady of William Thomson Esq. of a Son.

On the 21st inst. the lady of Ed. Burk Esq. St. Bedford row.

The Lady of J. B. Inglis Esq. of a daughter.

In Grosvenor St. Jam. is the lady of Robert F. Graft Esq. of a Son.

The lady of Colonel Babbury, of a Son, at Milden hall in Suffolk.

The Lady of T. E. Brown Esq. of Austin Friars, of a daughter.

23d December. At York place Butlers, Surrey, Mrs. Joseph Benwell, of a Daughter.

A Kensington Gore Mrs. James Broadwood of a Son.

25th December. At Wulbrook, the lady of Alderman Atkins M. P. of a daughter.

27th December. At Waltham Mrs. P. Esq. of a Son.

The lady of J. M. Langdale Esq. of Lavenderhill Surrey, of a daughter.

28th December. The lady of Chas. Elwd. Fenton, Esq. of Doctors Commons, of a daughter.

29th December. At Deptford, the lady of William Johns Esq. late acting surgeon, at Serapong, Bengal, of a daughter.

31st December. In Portland place, the lady of Richard Hall Esq. of a Son.

In Portland place, the lady of Joshua Walker Esq. of a Son.

EUROPE DEATHS IN DECEMBER. In London on Sunday last Mr. Thomas Ashwell, of Newark Nottinghamshire Surgeon.

On Sunday last, at his house in Holborn, Mr. Jasper Taylor, Oldman, aged 72 years.

At Malta on the 17th of Sept. (not of the plague but in child bed) Mrs. Laing, the wife of the Rev. Francis Laing.

On the 14th ultimo, at Southgate Mrs. French aged 63, widow of John French, Esq. late of that place.

On Sunday last at his house at Tottenham, T. D. Lamb, Esq. of Chiffwell Street aged 59 years.

On Thursday the 30th ult. at Upper Clapton, Frederick da Cruz Stocquer, the youngest son of the late J. C. Stocquer, Esq.

At his house at Mufwell hill Middlesex on Sunday evening after a few hours illness, Mr. Thomas Norris in the 77th year of his age.

On Saturday last Mrs. Cohin, wife of John Cohin, Esq. Russell place Fitzroy Square.

At his house in Clarges Street, Piccadilly, John Astin aged 62 years.

On the 4th inst. at Mr. Wm. Mosley's Goldsmith, Sudgate Mrs. M. Lomas aged 72.

In the 78th year of his age W. Williams, Esq. of Joy Tower Pembrokehire.

At Reading Mrs. Bevington aged 75.

On the 7th inst. in New Ormond St. Mr. Stephen Wilton, aged 80.

On the 7th inst. in London, James Nafmyth, Esq. of Hope Park house, Edinburgh.

At his house at Morlake, Mr. Richmond aged 83.

On the 7th inst. at Penonville, Wm. Parr, Esq. aged 66.

On the 9th at Bristol, Capt. Charles Macdonell of the 56th regt. aged 31 years.

After a short illness Mr. Tongue of Piccadilly.

On the 8th inst. in Rusel St. Greenland Dock, after a short illness Mr. John Edington aged 48.

At his Chambers New Inn, T. Moore, Esq.

On the 29th of Nov. aged 2 years, Henry Edward youngest son of Bettman Mitford, Esq.

On the 3d inst. Miss E. Amy.

On the 14th inst. in Portland road Mrs. Glover.

On the 5th inst. in her 29th year, Maria wife of Mr. John Hofs of Brompton.

In Crescent place Tavistock Square, E. Bennett Dyball in her 23d year.

On the 4th inst. the young child of Mr. W. Cardale of Bedford row aged 10 months.

In the 27th year of her age the only daughter of Mr. Broadbridge of Fleet St.

The wife of Henry Bolton, Esq. of Thorncroft Surrey.

In Grosvenor place the Lady of the Right Hon. Lord Charles Bentinck.

On the 10th inst. in Golden Square, Mrs. Wallace.

At Kentish Town, Ellen Lucy daughter of Mr. T. Austey.

Aged 22 William, third son of Mr. Taylor, bookbinder.

The lady of Walter Fawkes, Esq. Yorkshire.

A woman, named Eve Zaucher, lately in Presburgh, at the advanced age of a hundred and twenty three years her hair was abundant and remained black, her teeth were very white and she retained her senses to the last—She could see at the distance of 1000 paces—And a few days before she died, she walked 8 miles.

On the 7th of August in the Island of Tortola, the wife of Andrew Anderson, Esq.

On the 20th of October last, aged 18 Ensign Alexander John Fraser, of the 52d Regiment his eldest brother, only 20 years old was killed in the battle of the Pyrenees on the 26th of July last.

In Southampton row in her 30th year Mrs. Pereneau.

On the 5th inst. aged 53 Mrs. Flexney.

George Wilbraham Esq. of Delamere Lodge, Cheshire.

Mr. Russell, the celebrated performer on the Organ.

At his house in Tudor Street, Mr. R. B. Curry.

The lady of John Carbone, Esq. of Hendon place Middlesex.

Emily the infant daughter of J. Abernethy, Esq. Bedford row.

At Grosvenor St. James Hooper, Esq. aged 73 years.

On the 10th inst. Lovett Oliver, Esq. of Hall house aged 73.

On the 9th Edward Field, Esq.

On board his Majesty's ship Superbe, R. Davies Esq. first Lieut.

In the 12th year of her age Penelope Anna, only daughter of William Ward Esq. of Surrey Square.

On the 9th at Richmond Mrs. Fullerton.

On the 27th of October last Tow. ly Ward Douglas, acting Lieutenant on board his Majesty's ship Ulysses.

In Enfield Thomas Dickinson Esq. aged 65.

On the 13th inst. aged 28 Mary the eldest daughter of William Schreiber, Esq. of Brook house Essex.

On the 18th instant Henry Goddard Esq.

At the advanced age of 86 Chevalier Ruspoli.

On the 15th instant at Hyde-hall Alexander Annesley, Esq.

Suddenly Captain Constable, of the India Service.

In Ormond, St. Miss Sarah Cheutry.

The lady of Major Grove, of Brighton aged 22.

On the 28th Wm. Henry Manley, Esq.
On the 23d John Flory Howard, Esq.
Aged 73 Mr. Zacharias Pratt.
On the 26th inst. in the 34th year of her age the wife of Mr. John Wood.
At his house at Pulenby St. Bath at the age of 82 Robert McClintock Esq. of Dunmore in the county of Donegal.
At Newington, house Oxfordshire Geo. White, Esq. Clerk of Election Committees House of Commons.
At Bath the Rev. Dr. John Rufus Greenhill of Colisford Oxfordshire.
At Smyrna in the month of October last T. Wirteneora, Esq. of Southampton.
William Snare, of Broad street Bloomsbury aged 29.
Elizabeth, daughter of the late Richard Sillitoe Esq. of Newbury.
After a long illness at Garboldisham hall in the county of Norfolk John Scott, Esq.
At his house on Salt Hill Henry Whitfield, D. D. Rector of the united livings of St. Margaret's Lothbury and St. Christopher's in London.
At Pentonville, after a most painful illness Charles Miller, Esq. Kings St. Chesapeake.
At the house of her near relation Baron Masers, Rathbone place London Mrs. Elizabeth Whitaker, aged 69 years.
At Crouch, End Hornsey Ann, the wife of Mr. T. Hodgkinson, of Hatton Garden.
Elizabeth Jane, the wife of Joseph Alcock, of Roehampton Esq.
In Upper Harley St. Mrs. Goddard, relict of John Goddard, Esq. of Woodford hall, Essex.
At Chelsea, Samuel Saxon, in his 6th year, Son of R. Saxon Hooper Esq.
At Belvedere in his 33d year David Hartley, Esq. A. M. Senior fellow of Merton College in Oxford.

THE MORNING CHRONICLE. DECEMBER 21ST. HOUSE OF COMMONS.

DECLARATION OF THE ALLIED POWERS.

Mr. Horner begged leave to ask a question of the Noble Lord, his Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. A document had been received in this country, of the authenticity of which no doubt seemed to be entertained by the public, purporting to be a Declaration on the part of the Sovereigns of the Allied Powers. The information which he wished to obtain, with respect to this document, was such as, in his opinion, it could not be inconsistent with the Noble Lord's sense of what was due to the public service to give. He was the rather disposed to put to the Noble Lord the questions which he was about to state, because the information which they were calculated to elicit ap-

proach the expression of great differences of opinion. In looking, therefore, at the state of public, and at the state of private business, he did not see any thing which could make it be considered an act of indiscretion on the part of Parliament to adjourn to the period which he proposed. He was certainly prepared to admit, that if by this long adjournment the Executive Government might be placed in any situation of embarrassment or difficulty—if it would be prevented from availing itself of the deliberative wisdom of Parliament in any great and important events which might require the aid of its collective wisdom, and which might take place before the expiration of the term of adjournment, a fair ground of objection would be established to such a proposal. But the Honourable Gentlemen opposed to obviate the occurrence of any such inconveniences. If by either prorogation or adjournment the sittings of Parliament were suspended, that Act gave the Crown power to re-assemble Parliament in 14 days. He was not aware that any practical inconvenience could be sustained by the adjournment until the 1st of March; and, therefore, reserving to himself the right of replying to any objections which might be urged against the proposition, (although he acknowledged that he could not anticipate the nature of them) he would move—
“That at its rising the House should adjourn to Tuesday the 1st of March.”
Sir James Mackintosh then rose and spoke to the following effect:—
Sir, I confess that when I came down to the House I was so far from expecting that the Noble Lord would take the course which he has adopted, that I entertained great hopes he would open the grounds on which he intended to move the long adjournment which he has proposed, so fully, as to remove some of the difficulties under which I labour, and to relieve me from the necessity of defending myself from the appearance of wishing for a moment to disturb the unanimity which has so happily prevailed during the Session, and which has had my most hearty, though silent support. It cannot, Sir, be very agreeable to me thus to address this House for the first time under the pressure of severe indisposition, and exposed to the impression which the Noble Lord has made by his declaration, that he did not believe any good grounds could be pro-

duced without that benefit. The Noble Lord states, indeed, that it is in the power of the Crown to re-assemble Parliament in 14 days, and consequently, that by no adjournment of Parliament could the Executive Government be inconvenienced or embarrassed. But, Sir, I have studied the British Constitution to little purpose,—I very incorrectly understand the character of the two Houses of Parliament of this country, if they are merely to be considered as a Board of Legislation, assembled for the purpose of enacting laws and imposing taxes; and not as the Constitutional Counsellors of the Crown, invested with the right of examining into the exercise of all the privileges and prerogatives which the Constitution places in the hands of Majesty, and of interposing their advice to the Crown in all cases in which such interposition may seem wise and necessary. The argument of the Noble Lord is simply that because there is no public business before us, and because the Crown may re-assemble us at a short notice, no reasonable objection can be urged against the adjournment which he proposes. I contend, however, that as the Constitutional Counsellors of the Crown—not as income-brancers, but as aids to the exercise of the Royal Powers (and at the present eventful moment aids of more than ordinary value) we are called upon not to place ourselves in a situation which will prevent us from offering our advice and assistance to the Crown, in the prosecution of the arduous affairs of the State. But, according to the Noble Lord, we ought to abandon our functions—we ought to relinquish our influence on the affairs of the State at the moment when the affairs of the State become of the most mighty importance. Sir, it is impossible for me to attempt to anticipate the circumstances which may call for the interposition of the advice of Parliament to the Crown at a period earlier than that to which the Noble Lord would have us adjourn. We are now in a great and awful crisis of the affairs of Europe. The most extraordinary, the most stupendous events may be every day expected. Sir, before the 1st of March Europe may be re-constituted—new principles may prevail—a new system may be established. During the whole course of the events which may occur in this interval—events so much under the

control of the Crown, and so much beyond the power of the Legislature to prevent, we are called upon to be ready to meet the emergency. Never has there been a Session since the existence of Parliament, in which the Government have received a more unanimous, and a more zealous support than during the present Session. Never has there been a Session, during the last half century, in which such complete confidence has been placed in Government by both Houses of Parliament; speaking, as I admit, nay, as I contend, they did, the sense of every man in the country. After this unlimited confidence—after the votes of subsidies—after the increase of our force by the interference with the Militia System (and I would have voted for that increase had it been much greater)—after these and other unequivocal marks of confidence and support by the House at large, and on the part of those who in ordinary times are in the habit of differing from the individuals who are now in his Majesty's Councils, I do think that the Noble Lord's proposition comes with a peculiarly bad grace, though I should nevertheless have objected to it on general grounds alone. For my own part, Sir, I take as warm an interest in the support of Government on this occasion as any man. I repose with as much confidence in the zeal of those powers who are in alliance with Great Britain. I never doubted but that as soon as a legitimate struggle should be made by the Continental States to regain their independence, the cause would be the cause of England, and that it would be the duty of England to assist them to the extent of her means. I always thought that the assertion of these principles was the peculiar duty of that description of men, who had ever defended the cause of national independence and public liberty; by those who first introduced the wise principle of a balance of power in Europe, and who for fifty years maintained it against all the arguments derived from our insular situation, and from the consequently maritime character of our power. More particularly was I impressed with this sentiment, when I saw the cause of national independence, and the equilibrium of power espoused throughout Europe, with a truly popular and national spirit. Under such circumstances I felt peculiarly disposed, in common with many others, not only to support his Majesty's Government in the adoption of any measures which they might think the situation of affairs required, but scrupulously to abstain from all discussion and

opposite interpretation. The questions, therefore, that he begged to ask the Noble Lord were these, viz.—Was the document authentic? If so, had his Majesty, as one of the confederated powers, concurred in the offer that had been made to France? Had the offer, which the Declaration stated to have been made to France, been rejected?
Lord Castlereagh said, that he felt no difficulty in replying to two of the questions put to him by the Honourable and Learned Gentleman. The document which he had mentioned was authentic. He had also the satisfaction to state that a perfect concert existed among all the Allies with respect to the measures that had been adopted; every proceeding having been marked by the utmost spirit of cordiality. What those measures were, however, or what had been the result of them, he trusted the Honourable and Learned Gentleman would not press him to declare.
Mr. Horner observed, that the first part of the Noble Lord's reply afforded sufficient proof of the propriety of his (Mr. H.'s) enquiry.
ADJOURNMENT OF PARLIAMENT.
Lord Castlereagh then proceeded to move, that at its rising, the House should adjourn to Tuesday the 1st of March. It was the state of Parliamentary business that induced him to propose this long adjournment. The House had sat uninterruptedly from its meeting, and in the course of that time had gone through public business to an extent, and in a manner unprecedented in any former Session. He was not aware that the jealousy of Parliament had been during that period, or was at that time, excited towards the conduct of Government, or that the House felt that any peculiar necessity existed at the present moment for continuing, without intermission, the exercise of their vigilance and authority. On the contrary, with a view to the convenience of Government at this important crisis, many questions had been conceded without discussion, which at other times would probably have called

for discussion. On all those great questions, so interesting to the House, to the Country, and to Europe, and on which a feeling so unanimous has existed among us, it is far from my wish to dwell. A few incidental remarks may escape me with respect to them; but they are not the topics to which, in the present instance, I wish particularly to call the attention of the House; and I shall merely advert to them as they bear upon that which is the immediate question before us. That question, Sir, is the duration of our intended Adjournment. The Noble Lord has proposed an Adjournment longer than that which it is the practice of Parliament to adopt at this period of the Session. Having thus recommended a deviation from the ancient usages of the House I certainly did conceive that it was incumbent on the Noble Lord to prove to us the propriety of that deviation. I did expect that the Noble Lord would state explicitly the reasons which induced him to propose a departure from the practice to which Parliament has hitherto conformed in this respect. The Noble Lord has, however, contented himself with a general declaration, that the course of the public business had been such as to justify the proceeding. Now, Sir, admitting that the present favourable aspect of public business is a good reason for adjourning, I deny that it has any influence on the question of the duration of our Adjournment. For can the Noble Lord, or can any other man foresee that ere the period arrive to which the Noble Lord proposes we should adjourn, some occurrence of high public moment may not take place—such as may demand the exercise of the deliberative wisdom of Parliament? The Noble Lord has therefore misstated the tendency of his own arguments. They are very good as they go to recommend an Adjournment—they are fallacious as they relate to an Adjournment of a prolonged nature. As the Noble Lord, therefore, has not chosen to give me the benefit of stating distinctly the grounds on which he proposes the unusual prolongation of our Adjournment, I must endeavour, in the best way I am able, to discuss the subject

without arraigning the constitution itself, and yet the Noble Lord's proposition amounts to a declaration that Parliament is useful for the purposes of enacting laws and imposing taxes, but that for the much higher office of observing the progress of a confederacy, of which this country forms so important a part, and of advising the Crown on the great questions of peace and war, its existence is inconvenient and embarrassing. The Noble Lord did not even state that we were engaged in negotiations. In a very proper manner he declined touching on that point in the answers which he this evening gave to the questions put to him by my Honourable and Learned Friend. We are, therefore, called upon to abandon our functions, because there may be some danger of our embarrassing the Executive Government; although nothing is explicitly stated on the subject.—So far, however, as I am able, Sir, to ascertain the general complexion of affairs in Europe, it seems to me that the state of those affairs is precisely the reason why our adjournment should be short;—not that we may have it in our power to continue jealously to watch the Crown, but that we may retain the opportunity of exercising our vigilance with respect to those important events with which every moment is pregnant, and of offering our advice to the Executive Power in cases in which we may deem such a step necessary. We are not at liberty, consistently with our duty, to abandon the Crown or its Ministers at such a moment. But the Noble Lord seems to think this difficulty removed, because it is in the power of the Crown to re-assemble us in a short period; as if it were not our duty to offer to the Crown such advice as we may think beneficial to the Country, instead of leaving it to the Crown to call upon us for our advice at its own discretion! The proposition would have been more plausible, had the Noble Lord been able to show that the slightest disposition has been manifested throughout the Session, on the part of the House, or of any Member of it, to impede the operations of Government. But what

a moment as the present, to the very circumstance of the questions that I put to the Noble Lord the other day, and the answers that I received. I am not disposed to deny that the answers with which the Noble Lord favoured me on that occasion, have relieved me from some of the most difficult and invidious parts of my present task. The facility of thus giving an explanation of the course of public affairs, is an advantage also to Government, which the Noble Lord on that occasion owed to the circumstance of our being yet assembled. If the suspicions and apprehensions which induced me to put the questions to which I allude to the Noble Lord, had been confined to my own breast, it would have been presumptuous in me to have obtruded myself on the attention of the House; but they were not my feelings alone—they were the feelings of many persons of great consideration—they were the feelings of persons who are animated with a true zeal for the honour of the Crown, and for the honour of the Country. For what was the first action to which those persons were called upon? We had read an account of the proceedings having taken place at Amsterdam, on the 16th of November. On the 16th a body of respectable individuals, terming themselves the Provisional Government, declared their resolution to invite his Royal Highness the Prince of Orange over to Holland. In consequence of this invitation the Prince of Orange left this country; and it was natural to suppose, that before his departure he would have conferred with his Majesty's Ministers the measures which it might be expedient to adopt on his arrival. In Holland he however arrived; and on the very next day he issued a Proclamation, announcing, that against his better judgment he was induced by the wishes of the people to assume the higher title of “Sovereign Prince of the Netherlands.” Sir, it is very natural that Englishmen should contemplate these occurrences with no small degree of interest. It is very natural that Englishmen should regret that the independence of an old and faithful ally—an independence guaranteed

great Prince, declared that it arose from a nobler motive, and that William was inspired with an ambition to become great by serving, and not by the servitude of, his country; and that he did not consider it so honourable to be the Sovereign Prince of a mean and enslaved state as the Stadtholder of a great and free one. It is also mentioned by Sir William Temple, that in the conversation; which the Lords, deputed by this country to induce William to ascend the English Throne, had with that Prince; being apprehensive that he would dislike the popular Constitution of England, and imagine that it subjected the country to internal distractions, and rendered it less disposed and able to cope with a foreign foe, they represented to him that such was not the case; but Sir William Temple states that their fears were groundless, for that the Prince expressed his conviction that in a free country tranquillity was better insured than under a despotism, and that no efforts were calculated to be so effectual against an external enemy as those which were generated by the enthusiastic spirit of liberty and independence. Sir, there is a circumstance which shews very clearly the opinion on the events in Holland of an individual of great importance at the present crisis. In the Bulletin issued by the Crown Prince of Sweden on the 30th November, it is declared that the restoration of the stadtholder to his dignity, will be attended with worse consequences to France. It is therefore evident that on the 30th November, in full possession of all that had taken place in Holland, this great and illustrious individual, to the excellence of whose plans, and to the activity of whose exertions the deliverance of Europe is chiefly attributable: and who has served the country of his duty as brilliantly as he formerly served the country of his birth—did not think that by the act of two or three towns, the whole population of Holland were committed to a radical change in their form of Government. It is true that his Royal Highness the Prince of Orange has declared, that he will not accept the dignity pressed upon him but “under the guarantee of a wise Constitution, which shall secure the freedom of his people against all possible future abuses.” Sir, I applaud this declaration. It is worthy of a descendant of William the 1st and William the 3d, to the countrymen of De Witt and Fagel. Nor perhaps is it unbecoming even a private Member of this House to rise here, and to claim for the people of Holland the benefit of a due observance of this declaration, Sir; under the circumstances of the support which this country has afforded to Holland, to enable the inhabitants to expel their enemies—if the liberties of the Dutch should not be secured, the Councils of England will be irretrievably disgraced. we shall be accused of deserting the cause of national independence, and, under the mask of friendship, of riveting the chains of a brave people. But I will not cherish any suspicions of that nature. The Houses of Nassau and Brunswick are distinguished by every circumstance which can give dignity to great and illustrious families; and above all, by their having been selected by Providence as the guardians of the civil and religious liberties of their respective countries. ~~cannot betray their representatives of those Houses~~ ~~ours which they have inherited from their ancestors~~ But at least it may be said, that if the recent events in Holland had passed without observation in this country; if no protest had been entered against the principle of lightly abolishing the popular Government of a country, and that country an old and a faithful ally, we might have been justly accused of an indifference to liberty and friendship. God forbid; Sir, that a single word which has dropped from my lips this evening, should have the effect of damping the zeal of the natives of Holland against their foreign oppressors, or of diminishing the sympathy with which their brave and noble efforts are regarded in this country. I have no difficulty in declaring, that no circumstances in the internal situation of a country can justify an indifference on the part of its inhabitants to the defence of a country against a foreign enemy. The worst excuses of domestic Government can never be a sufficient excuse for such an indifference. The man who maintains a contrary doctrine is a desert citizen. It was with great pleasure that the opening of the present Session, I heard from a brave and eloquent friend of mine, whom I sincerely congratulate on the honourable appointment, ~~which he has lately obtained.~~ (Mr. Charles Grant) the ~~conviction~~ ~~that in all countries there was an insustinguishable patriotism which impelled the inhabitants to defend the home of their father against all foreign attack.~~ Sir, this is a beautiful ordination of Providence. It is one of the greatest weakeners of the evils of natural society. If there be a philosophy which would extinguish or impair its feelings; I abandon it to the contempt which it deserves. But in addition to this insustinguishable patriotism, there is also a moral patriotism—a love for a country because it is a country which deserves love; an attachment to a government because it is a government which deserves attachment—this is a description of patriotism which can be preserved only with the preservation of liberty. And if there be any leveling philosophy which would destroy this higher kind of patriotism, it merits as deep a deestation as the other; and most unnatural would it be to maintain its doctrines in an English House of Commons.—Thus, Sir, have I stated the scruples and difficulties (part of them certainly relieved by the recent replies of the Noble Lord to my inquiries) which I entertain with respect to the late changes in Holland. I have expressed my opinion on the nature of those changes. I could have wished that they had been effected by the legal representatives of the people, or if that was impracticable, by the actual representatives of the people—or if not so, at least by the clear concurrence of the whole people, acting under their natural leaders, whose authority it is much more important to maintain during a revolution, than at any other period in the history of a country. I should have been glad also, if the whole affair had

prove totally selfless. The expression appears to create some surprise, but it is just; for what can better prove the propriety of having made the observation which I have offered to the consideration of the House, than that they should prove to be the rule on which the great Powers of the Continent will determine to act. If they forego their attack on Switzerland, it will be because they will be convinced of the truth and justice of the arguments by which that attack has been opposed. I hope that I shall not be misunderstood to wish to dissuade the Swiss from taking part in the confederation against France. It is impossible for me, Sir, to put myself into the situation of being able to judge for Switzerland in this respect. I cannot sufficiently divest myself of my feelings as an Englishman to be fully aware of the feelings which the inhabitants of a neutral nation may have on the subject. But if I really had to decide for Switzerland, nothing would so strongly indispose me to espouse the cause of the Allies, as their claiming and threatening to enforce a right to pass through Switzerland in the pursuit of their ultimate object. What would be the language used by the Allies to the Swiss on such an occasion? "We call upon you to join us in maintaining the independence of Europe, and the first step that we require you to take is to sacrifice the independence of Switzerland." Sir, it gave me great pleasure to hear the Noble Lord state in reply to my Honourable and Learned Friend, that of which, indeed, I did not entertain much doubt, that the proclamation attributed to the Allied Powers is an authentic document. After what I have said it must be totally unnecessary for me to trouble the House with my opinion upon it. It is indeed, one of the most wise, magnanimous and enlightened state papers that was ever issued. From the bottom of my heart I adopt every sentiment and every syllable which it contains, and if, after the promulgation of such a document, it shall be still found necessary to carry on the war, I am sure that no true Englishman will refuse his most zealous and hearty support in its prosecution. On the principles of that manifesto, as they appeared to my mind on the first day that I read it, Great Britain ought to make common cause with the powers from whom it proceeded. From that cause there ought to be no retreat. The confederates in such a cause ought never to forget the obligations they owe each other; they should pursue no separate interest; their sole object ought to be the independence of Europe. The mention of the word 'peace' on any other terms should be considered detestable. On us it would be incumbent to make every effort in war and every sacrifice in negotiation. Whenever that latter period may arrive, we ought to bring forward our acquisitions during the war in the cause of Europe, and consider them only as those of one Member of the confederacy, to be used for the good of all, although it had so happened that they had been obtained by ourselves. Thus ought we to conduct ourselves to all the nations to whom we have pledged our faith, and more especially to those who have already taken up arms in the cause. First, Portugal—then Holland—and lastly every nation which has joined the Allies. We are aware that we are in the deepest difficulties, but we must shake their independence, not ours, and we must secure and substantial independence. For the attainment of this object, we must willingly relinquish all the fortresses or other acquisitions of territory, and otherwise, which we may have made. There is another consideration, Sir, which we should not forget. It is, as far as we can reasonably do so, to secure the permanent independence of those friendly States by depriving others of the power of oppressing them. The year preceding that of the partition of Poland was the year in which the balance of power existed in the greatest perfection. Had it not been for the criminal and disgraceful deterioration of that system by the French and British Governments, a great part of the calamities which have so long agitated Europe would have been avoided. There was only one person at that period among our leading Statesmen who evinced a just sense of what Great Britain owed to the preservation of this principle. That person was the first Marquis of Lansdowne, who was compelled to resign his situation as Secretary of State, in consequence of an expostulation to the French Government on the conquest of Corsica. After the peace of Amiens, the balance of power was in its lowest state of depression. What security the Allied Powers may now seek in order to restore and maintain it, I know not. It is for his Majesty's Ministers, and for those of the Allied Sovereigns, to view all the circumstances of Europe, with a reference to that most desirable object. It will be for us, Sir, when the course which has been pursued shall be brought before us, to give our opinion upon it. That cannot now be done; totally uninformed as we necessarily are in this House, with respect to the degree of security which we should pursue as the object of war and as the preliminary to peace. Thus, Sir, I have imperfectly submitted to the House, under the pressure of severe indisposition, such ideas as I have been enabled hastily to collect on this important subject. I sensibly feel the disadvantages under which I have laboured in the course of my address to you—disadvantages which I might perhaps have avoided, if I had listened to prudence. I hope, however, that the House will do me the justice to believe, that in feeling what appears to me to be due to the civil liberty of Holland, I entertain no lukewarmness towards its national independence—that in willing the Confederated Powers to exhibit strict justice to a neutral nation, I am nevertheless most anxious for their success on those honourable principles contained in their admirable Manifesto. Sir, I move as an amendment to the Noble Lord's motion, to substitute for the words "Tuesday, 1st of March," the words "Monday, 24th January."

Colonel St. Paul, in a maiden speech, observed, that when he had understood that the Adjournment was to have been opposed, he had expected to have met with some solid objections to that measure, but instead of this he had heard a most feeble opposition, in which it was singular that there was not a word applicable to the question of Adjournment [Hear]. He had much respect for the talents of the Honourable Member who had opposed the motion before the House, and he had hoped to have received the benefit of them on the questions respecting the East India Company, with which that Honourable and Learned Member must have been

Colonel St. Paul, in a maiden speech, observed, that when he had understood that the Adjournment was to have been applied, he had expected to have met with some solid objections to that measure, but instead of this he had heard a most feeble opposition, in which it was singular that there was not a word applicable to the question of Adjournment [Hear]. He had much respect for the talents of the Honourable Member who had opposed the motion before the House, and he had hoped to have received the benefit of them on the questions respecting the East India Company, with which that Honourable and Learned Member must have been

convergent, but instead of this they had a display of his eloquence on the subject of an Adjournment, in which the whole House concurred. The question was one of confidence in the Ministry, and from what he had heard that night there were grounds of confidence and not of distrust in the Advisers of the Crown; nor was the Honourable Member entitled to arrogate to himself more influence for the general welfare than any one of those Members who concurred in the Adjournment. He was happy, however, at the opportunity which this opposition afforded him to express his confidence in his Majesty's Ministers. For though the Hon. and Learned Gent. had placed his opposition on the more delicate footing of the critical juncture of affairs, yet the main point of the question was, whether the House had enough confidence in the Ministers to trust them for two months? A more logical opposition to any measure he had never heard in that House, but he trusted they had enough confidence in the Ministers, and in the Regent, whose provident and comprehensive mind—here, calls of order and laughter prevented the Honourable Gentleman from concluding his sentence.—For the heads of the Administration the gratitude of the House was due. To a Noble Lord in that House, (Lord Castlereagh) they owed the great measures of which the late occurrences were the glorious results. To the measure of allowing the Militia to volunteer into the Line, we owed those soldiers who were planting the British standard in the soil of France, and that success in Spain and Portugal which was the main spring of this patriotic war. This measure so important as to our foreign relations, was equally congenial to the feelings of this country. As to the reason which had been adduced for the continuation of the sittings of Parliament, from the changes which were likely to take place in the state of Europe, he would ask, that even if the Parliament continued sitting during a negotiation, the Noble Lord at the head of the Foreign Department, would think it consistent with his duty to disclose to the House the nature or terms of the treaty, while such a disclosure would unbind and overthrow the treaty itself? Such conduct would be both weak and wicked. The Honourable Member concluded by saying, that he should not have trespassed thus long on the House, but that he had been sorry to see the unanimity which had prevailed in the House during the whole of the session, disturbed; and because he wished to bear witness to the gratification he had received, as well from this unanimity as from the many avowal of opinion on the part of the Member for Bedford (Mr. Whitebread), and the Member for Liverpool (Mr. Canning.)

Mr. Whitebread. I heard with pleasure from the Hon. Member who has just spoken, who, from his manner of expressing his feelings, must have felt very strongly when silent [a laugh] his satisfaction at my conduct; but when I afterwards heard also his approbation of the conduct of the Member for Liverpool, I felt rather surprised that the Honourable Gentleman was able to chime in with both of us, as there are no two men whose views of political subjects can be more discordant. As to the speech of my Honourable and Learned Friend (Sir J. Mackintosh) who has opposed the Adjournment, on the accession of whole talents I congratulate the House and the country, and than whom, on questions of public law, there is no one more competent to instruct.

During this session I have shield my opposition, but even given my support to measures in which under ordinary circumstances, I could not have concurred—especially on the occasion of the Mutiny Bill, when an assurance being given to the House by the Noble Lord opposite (Lord Castlereagh), that an Adjournment for a period longer than usual would be convenient to public affairs. From a knowledge of this circumstance I concurred in giving to the Crown a power for a longer period than it has ever before possessed, and under circumstances which I hope will never again exist. Without renouncing any of my jealousy of long discontinuances of Parliament, I am willing to confide in those who will merit my confidence. And I feel that I shall again appear in this House, I shall be entitled when His Majesty's Ministers in a more strict manner to call for the exercise of the discretion confided in them, than if I withheld in any degree my concurrence in granting it. I concur with my Honourable and Learned Friend, in regretting the change of the Constitution of Holland—in regretting that by the person now called the Sovereign Prince, at the moment of his restoration, this Constitution should be thus completely abrogated, and I hope that we may see that free Constitution established. But on the principles laid down by my Honourable and Learned Friend (Sir J. Mackintosh), and believing the declaration of the Noble Lord (Lord Castlereagh), it is impossible that any notice can be taken of this subject in Parliament. And as to Switzerland, in the possibility of Great Britain taking part in an aggression on that country, I see no probability that this contingent event, which I trust will never happen, will call for Parliamentary interposition before the first of March.

It is because I see that the march of the Allies is guided by moderate counsels, counsels in direct opposition to those pursued at the beginning of the war, that I repose this confidence in Ministers, and I am gratified that the paper which I have mentioned has been circulated before the recess of Parliament, so as to have given opportunity to his Majesty's Ministers of publicly recognizing it, because the existence of such a declaration must put an end to the absurd follies which have been revived by some, of punishing France—of teaching the French people. These wild, wicked, and mischievous chimeras must now be put down; for the Allies have done what I anticipated a magnificent alliance would do:—notwithstanding their victories, they have adhered to their stated object, and have not altered the Principles, or to use their own words, the conditions on which they will receive peace. Taking this Manifesto as my guide, I hope that peace is already achieved; but if peace is not yet conquered, there is not a man in this House, or in the Country, who will not concur in the further conquests which may be necessary to procure it. Throwing on his Majesty's Ministers the responsibility of the confidence which they demand, and in the spirit of confidence, I concur heartily in the Motion of Adjournment.

Mr. Abercrombie said the Honourable Friend (Mr. Whitebread) had believed his mind; for he importance on great occ

violable rule that we should not interfere in the internal affairs of other states. The change of the constitution in Holland was to be regretted, he thought, on account of the other states on the Continent, and might be injurious to the alliance; because the concurrence of many states in the attempts to effect the deliverance of Europe must have been in the hopes of ameliorating their internal condition. As to the reasons which were to induce them to concur in a measure perhaps not sanctioned by the principles, certainly not by the practice, of the constitution, it had been stated that there were grounds for confidence in Ministers. He (Mr. A.) should believe his whole conduct if he had said that they possessed his confidence. The sentiments in the King's Speech did honour to the Advisers of the Crown, and their acts since had concurred to prove them sincere; the declaration of the Allies, also, he confessed, deserved all the epithets which had been bestowed on it. But these were good only as far as they went; and as he could form no estimate of the future conduct of Ministers but from the past, he could not be sure, judging from their general conduct, that they would follow up their professions. If this long and unprecedented adjournment had been thought necessary by Ministers, he thought it might have been introduced by a message from the Throne, by which means there would have remained on their Journals some reasons for this extraordinary step, and it would have been shown that confidence in the Ministry was the cause of the adjournment; but as the case now stood, if at any future time unanimity prevailed in the House, the same reasons which now sufficed would have weight in favour of a still longer adjournment.—Unless some strong case were made out, why should the Parliament be held in a time at which it was most inconvenient for Members to attend, consequently when there would be the thinnest attendance? What would be the effect of this measure on the House of Lords? As many of the important Bills must originate in the House of Commons, they would reach the other House at a time when their Lordships could not attend, without neglecting more important business in other places, and thus the most important measures would necessarily pass that House without consideration. As to the recent and important accession to the House (the Irish Members), adjournments for such a period would annihilate them completely; for they might as well give up all hopes of re-election as neglect to attend at the assizes in their counties, which took place in May, and which it was well known were unlike the assizes of this country, many measures of the utmost local importance being there submitted to them. Now, what was the ground of this Adjournment which would produce these evils?—Did the Ministers suppose the House of Commons would shackle them?—Had they no experience of the present Parliament?—Yet this was the Parliament which had sanctioned a measure (the Mutiny Bill for an extended term) which even the Noble Lord opposite (Lord Castlereagh) was glad to see an objection made to, that it withstood any possible good result, an innovation was resorted to, which would produce the most mischief?—We who expected the most of social liberty in the House of Commons, and who held language held deliberative as

the Honourable Member combined all that was honourable and patriotic with all that was consistent in position. Never (he remarked) had there been a session when so much had been done and so little said.

Mr. P. Grenfell said, he was more convinced than when he had entered the House of the propriety of this lengthened Adjournment. As to confidence to be reposed in his Majesty's Ministers, he thought that there was a time when it became the Ministers to ask or the House to repose this confidence, it was the present. The late glorious events showed the title of Ministers to this confidence, and as far as his individual voice went, they had it.

Sir Samuel Romilly said, that the adjournment of Parliament to so distant a period was not proposed on the ground of confidence in Ministers. Indeed if it had been, still it would not have met his concurrence. For the House had no right to repose such a confidence in Ministers as would lead to a virtual abdication of its functions. He should not attempt to follow his Honourable Friend (Sir J. Mackintosh) through the various points of his admirable speech, for which, in common with the House, he left himself highly indebted to him, and which he was astonished to hear treated in the way in which it had been by an Honourable Member to-night. If the sound, constitutional, comprehensive principles laid down in that speech had received no answer, it was because they did not admit of being controverted. Much had been said, and with truth, of the unanimity which had prevailed this Session. He, for one, was glad of that unanimity, and of the great and glorious events which had been the occasion of it. But it was to be remembered that all those questions which were likely to lead to a difference of opinions, had been purposely postponed till after the recess. Even when Parliament sat the usual time, the stress of business was so great towards the end of a Session, that sometimes fifty or fifty orders were disposed of in an evening. It had often happened that the fatigue of Members, occasioned by a close attendance before Christmas, had been the ground of a longer adjournment than usual. But this could not well be urged as the ground of the present motion. In fact, no ground had been stated. After urging, in various points of view, the inexpediency of suspending the functions of Parliament for so long an interval, Sir Samuel Romilly sat down with declaring that he should be ready to divide with his Honourable Friend who moved the Amendment.

The Amendment was then put and negatived, after which the original question was put and carried without a division.

The House then adjourned to Tuesday the first day of March.

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